

PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed

for

Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

About Entrez

Display Abstract Sort Save Text Clip Add Order

Text Version

☐ 1: Hybridoma 1991 Oct;10(5):633-40

Related Articles, Links

Entrez PubMed

Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser
MeSH Browser
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
LinkOut
Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents
NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Monoclonal antibodies against human antithrombin III.

Hrkal Z, Cajthamlova H, Novak JT, Paluska E, Stockbauer P.

Institute of Hematology and Transfusion, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Three monoclonal antibodies identified as D8, B11 and C5 of different specificities have been produced against human antithrombin III (AT). The apparent dissociation constants (K_d) of the AT-antibody interaction were determined by ELISA method: K_d (D8) = 2.4 nmole, K_d (B11) = 13 nmole, K_d (C5) = 24 nmole. All three antibodies reacted with isolated AT on immunoblots obtained with "native" PAGE. The D8 antibody also reacted with plasma and serum AT while B11 antibody reacted with serum thrombin-antithrombin (TAT) complexes as well.

PMID: 1804774 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Abstract Sort Save Text Clip Add Order

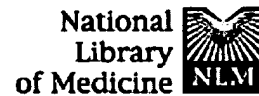
[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

i686-pc-linux-gnu Aug 30 2002 15:17:13



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed



for

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Display

Abstract



Sort



Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

Text Version

☐ 1: J Heart Lung Transplant 1992 Mar-Apr;11(2 Pt 1):342-7

Related Articles, [NEW](#) Links

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Natural anticoagulant pathways in normal and transplanted human hearts.

Labarrere CA, Pitts D, Halbrook H, Faulk WP.

Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Indianapolis 46202.

We have studied two natural anticoagulant pathways in normal and in transplanted human hearts. The first is the thrombomodulin pathway. Our immunocytochemical results show thrombomodulin localized to endothelium in heart biopsy specimens before transplantation. This reactivity persists in the absence of cellular rejection, but the infiltration of immune cells is associated with a lack of endothelial thrombomodulin. The second pathway is composed of antithrombin III (ATIII) bound to heparan sulfate proteoglycan (HSPG) molecules on endothelial cells. These ATIII-HSPG complexes bind and inactivate thrombin at the endothelial surface. Our immunocytochemical results show ATIII localized to endothelium in heart biopsy specimens before transplantation. This reactivity is present in the absence of vascular rejection as defined by either angiography or microscopy. The absence of thrombomodulin and ATIII is always associated with fibrin deposition within the microcirculation. Thrombomodulin and ATIII pathways appear to be independent, for cellular rejection often is associated with thrombomodulin-negative ATIII-positive endothelium, and vascular rejection often is associated with thrombomodulin-positive ATIII-negative endothelium. Cytokines from activated macrophages down-regulate endothelial thrombomodulin without generally affecting the ATIII-HSPG pathway. Immunosuppressive therapy depletes cytokine-producing cells that affect thrombomodulin, but there presently is no therapy to protect endothelium in vascular rejection. It is possible that heparin could interact with endothelium and bind ATIII to maintain a state of thromboresistance.

PMID: 1315572 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract



Sort



Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

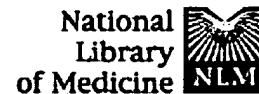
[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

i686-pc-linux-gnu Aug 30 2002 15:17:13



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed



for

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Display

Abstract



Sort



Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

Text Version

☐ 1: J Chromatogr 1991 Feb 22;539(2):493-500

Related Articles, Links

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Purification of heparin cofactor II from human plasma.

Toulon P, Chadeuf G, Aiach M.

Laboratoire d'Hemostase, Hopital Broussais, Paris, France.

Heparin cofactor II (HCII) is an inhibitor of thrombin in human plasma whose activity is enhanced by heparin and dermatan sulphate. HCII was purified to homogeneity from normal human plasma with an overall yield of 7.5%. After treatment with barium chloride, precipitation with 50% saturated ammonium sulphate and dialysis of the resuspended precipitate against 0.02 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), the sample was chromatographed on a heparin-Sepharose CL 6B affinity column, DEAE-Sepharose CL 6B ion-exchange gel and an AcA 34 gel permeation column. For the final steps, a high-performance liquid chromatographic system was used which included ion-exchange chromatography on a Mono-Q column and gel permeation using a Superose column. The purified protein was homogeneous by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The specific activity of purified HCII was 12.2 U/mg. The HCII activity was evaluated as antithrombin dermatan sulphate cofactor activity. A specific antiserum against HCII was raised in the rabbit.

PMID: 2045458 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract



Sort



Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

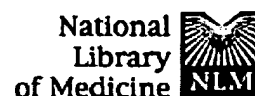
Write to the Help Desk

NCBI | NLM | NIH

Department of Health & Human Services

Freedom of Information Act | Disclaimer

i686-pc-linux-gnu Aug 30 2002 15:17:13



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed



for

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Display

Abstract

Sort

Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

Text Version

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

☐ 1: Thromb Haemost 1992 May 4;67(5):507-9

Related Articles, Links

Autoantibodies to thrombomodulin: development of an enzyme immunoassay and a survey of their frequency in patients with the lupus anticoagulant.

Gibson J, Nelson M, Brown R, Salem H, Kronenberg H.

Haematology Department, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, NSW, Australia.

In order to investigate the possibility that autoantibodies to thrombomodulin (TM) may exist in patients with the lupus anticoagulant (LA) and perhaps be implicated in the pathogenesis of recurrent thrombosis seen in such patients, we developed an enzyme-immunoassay to screen serum samples for anti-human TM activity. The major technical problem encountered in developing this assay was to reduce the non-specific binding of serum components from both the LA positive and the negative population. Considerable reduction of non-specific binding was achieved by use of a phosphate/citrate buffer at pH 8.0 and the use of an optimal sample dilution of 1/40. In addition, samples were always tested in parallel in blank wells and results are expressed as an OD ratio. Samples from 113 patients with the LA were assayed and compared to 78 patients referred for LA testing but found to be negative. The mean OD values for the LA positive patients (+/- SD) was 1.36 (0.44) with a range of 0.78-2.57. This was virtually identical to the values for the LA negative population (1.38 +/- 0.40, range 0.76-2.77). The results of this study indicate that there is no evidence for the presence of a significant autoantibody activity to TM in patients with the LA when compared to LA negative patients. If such autoantibodies do exist their frequency must be quite low.

PMID: 1325678 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract

Sort

Save

Text

Clip Add

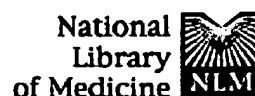
Order

Write to the Help Desk

NCBI | NLM | NIH

Department of Health & Human Services

Freedom of Information Act | Disclaimer



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed

for

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Display

Abstract

Sort

Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

Text Version

☐ 1: Kidney Int 1992 May;41(5):1170-4

Related Articles, Links

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Quantification and modulation of thrombomodulin activity in isolated rat and human glomeruli.

He CJ, Kanfer A.

Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, Hopital Tenon, Paris, France.

Thrombomodulin (TM), the endothelial cell surface receptor for thrombin-mediated activation of protein C and of its anticoagulant system, is involved in maintaining vascular nonthrombogenicity, and depressed TM activity may induce intravascular fibrin formation. TM antigen was previously found by immunohistochemical methods in rabbit glomeruli. We therefore attempted to identify the corresponding TM activity in isolated detergent-solubilized rat and human glomeruli. Like purified lung TM, rat glomeruli extracts accelerated the hydrolysis by activated protein C of the chromogenic substrate S-2238 in the presence of 10 nM thrombin, as determined by spectrophotometry. One mg glomerular protein promoted the formation of 681 +/- 115 nmol activated protein C, the equivalent of the amount generated by 845 ng of purified rabbit TM. TM activity correlated with the protein content of the glomerular extracts ($r = 0.94$). These extracts prolonged rat plasma activated partial thromboplastin time. Incubation of glomeruli with tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF) or E. coli lipopolysaccharide depressed their TM-like activity in a dose and time dependent manner. Incubation with TNF suppressed their anticoagulant activity. In human glomeruli, TM activity was also found at a level which corresponded to their TM antigen content, and was determined by ELISA with mouse monoclonal antibody. These results indicate that measurement of glomerular TM activity might help to clarify the mechanisms of intraglomerular fibrin deposition in renal diseases.

PMID: 1319519 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract

Sort

Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed

for

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Display

Abstract

Sort

Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

Text Version

☐ 1: Thromb Haemost 1992 Sep 7;68(3):310-4

Related Articles, Links

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Effect of tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI) in the HEPTEST assay and in an amidolytic anti factor Xa assay for LMW heparin.

Kristensen HI, Ostergaard PB, Nordfang O, Abildgaard U, Lindahl AK.

Biopharmaceuticals Research, Novo Nordisk A/S, Gentofte, Denmark.

Both the HEPTEST and amidolytic anti factor Xa assays are currently being used for heparin activity detection in plasma from patients receiving standard heparin or low molecular weight heparin (LMWH). In this study we have investigated the influence of recombinant and endogenous Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor (TFPI) on these assays. The HEPTEST determinations were performed on an ACL 300 R Clot timer using the APTT program which resulted in a longer incubation time with factor Xa than recommended by the manufacturer. rTFPI added to plasma prolonged the HEPTEST clotting time markedly, but had only a little effect in the amidolytic assay. Antibodies against TFPI (anti-TFPI) abolished these effects. The effect of adding rTFPI and Logiparin was additive. When anti-TFPI IgG was added to samples of normal plasma, a statistically significant shortening of the HEPTEST clotting time was seen. When anti-TFPI was added to plasma samples from volunteers who had received Logiparin by subcutaneous or intravenous injection, then the HEPTEST clotting time was shortened considerably. For some samples the clotting time was halved. These experiments show that the HEPTEST clotting time is prolonged not only by heparin-antithrombin III, but also by TFPI released by heparin injection.

PMID: 1332210 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract

Sort

Save

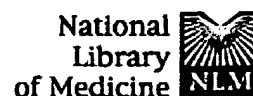
Text

Clip Add

Order

Write to the Help DeskNCBI | NLM | NIHDepartment of Health & Human ServicesFreedom of Information Act | Disclaimer

i686-pc-linux-gnu Aug 30 2002 15:17:13



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed

☐ for

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Display

Abstract

☐ Sort

Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

Text Version

☐ 1: J Histochem Cytochem 1994 Oct;42(10):1365-76

Related Articles, Links

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Immunocytochemical localization of endogenous anti-thrombin III in the vasculature of rat tissues reveals locations of anticoagulant active heparan sulfate proteoglycans.

Xu Y, Slayter HS.

Laboratory of Electron Microscopy, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

We localized endogenous anti-thrombin III (ATIII) by light and electron microscopic immunocytochemical staining in cryostat and ultra-thin frozen sections of 10 different rat tissues, using rabbit alpha-human ATIII antibody that was shown to crossreact strongly with rat ATIII. EM immunocytochemical methods revealed discrete deposits of endogenous ATIII (absent after heparinase treatment), and thus by inference anticoagulant active heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs) at a resolution of 10-20 nm, or an order of magnitude better than autoradiography or LM. ATIII was found in variable amounts almost entirely in the subendothelial space of blood vessels in various rat tissues. In kidney, ATIII was found immediately beneath the endothelium, in concentrated clusters associated with the vascular basement membrane. Equally important is the observed variation in expression of ATIII in the various tissues studied (i.e., kidney > liver, aorta, lung, spleen, adrenal > intestine, muscle, brain). On the basis of these observations, we confirm a model in which vascular abluminal and, perhaps to a much smaller extent, luminal anticoagulant active HSPGs regulate coagulation mechanism activity, either by serving as a reserve of anticoagulant or by modulating the ambient function of the coagulation cascade.

PMID: 7930519 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract

☐ Sort☐ Save

Text

Clip Add

Order

[Write to the Help Desk](#)[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)[Department of Health & Human Services](#)[Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

i686-pc-linux-gnu Aug 30 2002 15:17:13